

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1891.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—281 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
 One year, with Sunday.....14.00
 Six months, without Sunday.....7.00
 Six months, with Sunday.....8.00
 Three months, without Sunday.....3.50
 Three months, with Sunday.....4.00
 One month, without Sunday......50
 One month, with Sunday......60

Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

Per year.....\$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers to any of our numerous agents, or

send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a 3-cent postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 26 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibson House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 275 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 124 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Hobbs

House.

SIXTEEN PAGES

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-

tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

The price of silver bullion is \$1 per

ounce, which makes the silver dollar

worth 77.35 cents.

It may be remarked that since the Ar-

gentine Republic began to loan paper

money upon farms and all sorts of

property the volume of its foreign trade

has fallen off one-half.

It has turned out of late that those

who have undertaken to corner the

wheat, corn, cotton, or even the lin-

seed oil market, have been cornered

themselves.

The latest reports from the cotton

States are that the crop will be one of

the largest ever known. The crop of

last year was so large as to depress the

price to a figure never before known.

While the price of wheat is advancing

in Europe, the price of silver bullion

is scarcely holding its own, a circum-

stance which goes to disprove the as-

sumption that wheat and silver rise and

fall together.

If Secretary Rusk can give bonds to

turn out as good a quality of weather

the year round as we have had since

he took charge of the bureau, he will

be elected weather director for life by

a unanimous vote.

The fact that many purchasers from

the interior order the delivery of their

goods at once, instead of in September,

affords the trade much encouragement,

as it is regarded as an indication that

the country is hungry for goods.

It is announced, on the authority of

Jerry Simpson, that the Alliance men

in the next House will have a candi-

date for Speaker, in the person of Col.

Livingston, but as he is a Democrat he

may have a word to say about it.

ONE is not surprised to hear that the

women of New York's Four Hundred

have revolted against Ward McAllister

and that he must go. But his book

showing the frivolity and uselessness of

the Four Hundred cannot be recalled.

The latest proposition of the Bellamy-

ites is that the municipality furnish the

people fuel free of cost, but many cities

would be fortunate if the thing called

the municipality would afford streets

which could be driven over in the night-

time.

The position secured for Indiana's

house and headquarters at the world's

fair by our commissioners is as desira-

ble as there is on the plan. It will be

near the entrance, in front of the build-

ing for the bureau of information, and

near Illinois and Ohio.

The inventor of the "whaleback"

steamers says that a monster of that

variety will engage in the passenger traffic

during the world's fair and accommo-

date two thousand people with cabins,

taking them from Europe to Chicago.

The whaleback will fly the stars and

stripes.

It turns out that the fifteen hundred

convicts in Tennessee are let to a ring,

which pays the State 15 cents a day

for their labor, and leases them to mine-

owners. A committee of a recent Legis-

lature reported that the food furnished

the leased convicts was not fit to be

eaten; nevertheless, the ring had the

power to continue the great wrong.

The statement that the reason why

the measure taking off the prohibition

on the importation of American pork did

not pass the French Senate was that it

was not reached before adjournment,

and not because of hostility to the bill,

will turn into sadness the joy of certain

free-trade organs which rejoiced over the

failure to pass the bill as a rejection.

UNLESS many people are deceived, Dr.

Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., has destroyed the

appetite for intoxicating liquors in more

than seven thousand men during the

past two or three years. He treats the

drinking habit as a disease and makes

no charge for treatment. If Dr. Keeley's

remedy is as effective as these well-

informed people declare it to be many

would be temperance reformers could

do some good by advocating his method.

DR. HAMMOND, who was once Surgeon-

general of the United States army, tells

the readers of the North American Re-

view how to rest. If the man is com-

pelled to work at a desk or has like em-

ployment, a walk of three or four miles

a day or a daily season of wood-chop-

ping will be the sort of recreation that

the brain needs. He does not state what

the woman should take in the place of
 the ax and wood-pile. The thing most
 needed is a change of employment, as
 idleness is not rest. The man who de-
 votes his attention to one thing should
 change to another for a time. The popu-
 lar idea that to take a season in which
 to do nothing but eat and sleep consti-
 tutes rest is rejected by Dr. Hammond.
 He says that neither mind nor body is
 rested or strengthened, since the person
 who rests in that way will return to toil
 with an unfitness for duty which it takes
 some time to overcome. The Doctor's
 observations destroy some very popular
 and pleasing notions about vacations
 and rest.

MR. HAMLIN AND PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

It is now claimed by those who defend
 the secession movement of the Southern
 leaders in 1861-5 that their object was
 not to preserve the institution of slavery
 when they found that they could not
 control the Union with it, but to main-
 tain the rights of the States, one of
 which was the right of secession. The
 history of the Southern leaders for a
 dozen years before the rebellion dis-
 proves this claim, but it shows that the
 Southern leaders proposed to control the
 country by extending the institution of
 slavery. The death of Vice-president
 Hamlin recalls an incident which he re-
 lated to the late Vice-president Wilson
 and also to Thurlow Weed, which oc-
 curred in January, 1850. Mr. Ham-
 lin was then a Democratic Sen-
 ator from Maine, but an anti-
 slavery man. General Taylor was the
 Whig President at that time, and Mr.
 Hamlin called at the White House to
 see him. It was at the critical period
 when California was knocking at the
 door for admission to the Union. The
 Southern leaders were determined that
 California should be a slave State, and
 that the Territory of New Mexico should
 be secured to slavery. General Taylor,
 though a Southern man, a slaveholder
 and the father-in-law of Jefferson Davis,
 displayed a national spirit, and declared
 that the people should decide the ques-
 tion. The Southern leaders threatened
 disunion if slavery should be shut out
 of California and New Mexico, and one
 of their plans was to have New Mexico
 occupied by Texas militia in the event
 California came in free. It was well
 understood at the time that President
 Taylor was displaying a great deal of
 the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and that
 many heated interviews had taken place
 between him and the Whig leaders in
 the South. The following is Mr. Ham-
 lin's account of his call upon President
 Taylor after one of these interviews:

As I was approaching the door to the
 President's room Messrs. Toombs and
 Stephens, of Georgia, came out. They
 were excited in their manner to a degree
 that attracted my notice. I found the President
 alone and much excited. He appeared like
 a man in a case of great distress. He
 had walked across the room three or four
 times before he even noticed me. He then
 spoke to me, but still continued pacing the
 room. "Mr. Hamlin," said he, "I have
 you doing in the Senate with the omnibus
 bill?" (This was Henry Clay's last com-
 promise.) My reply was prompt: "Mr.
 President, I believe the bill wrong in prin-
 ciple, and am doing what I can to defeat
 it." His rejoinder was as prompt and very
 decided: "Stand firm, don't yield! It means
 disunion, and I am pained to learn that
 you have disunion men to deal with. Disunion
 is treason,"—then, with an expletive and
 an emphasis I shall never forget, he said
 that if they attempted to carry out their
 scheme while he was President they should
 be dealt with as by law they deserved, and
 executed.

The foregoing appears in the biography
 of Mr. Weed, who met Mr. Hamlin as he
 came out, and saw President Taylor im-
 mediately after. Mr. Weed says that he
 found him walking rapidly to and fro,
 and, being of his party, said to him:
 "Did you meet those damned traitors?"
 He then went on to say that they came
 to talk to him about the admission of
 the new States, and when they found
 that he was desirous to let the people
 therein decide whether they would have
 slavery or not they began to threaten
 disunion. President Taylor told Mr.
 Weed that he then lost patience with
 them and told them that if they at-
 tempted to carry out their threats he
 would take command of the army him-
 self and would hang rebels with as
 much promptness as he had hung de-
 serters and spies in Mexico. A letter of
 Daniel Webster, written after the death
 of General Taylor, sustains Mr. Weed's
 statement of the attitude of "Old Rough
 and Ready."

President Taylor died in July, 1850,
 and the compromise measures, contain-
 ing most of the features of the omnibus
 bill which General Taylor opposed, were
 passed. What might have been had not
 the sturdy patriot died before the matter
 was settled? The war for the Union
 might have been fought then.

A PAGE OF WAR HISTORY.

The most interesting page of "unpub-
 lished war history" that has appeared
 for some time is that contributed to the
 August North American Review by
 Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun,
 regarding a clerk in one of the depart-
 ments who, in February, 1864, asked
 that he be given a horse and a pass
 which would take him through the fed-
 eral lines to Richmond, in order that he
 might bring back information from the
 confederates. His request was granted,
 and, after an absence of two or three
 weeks, he reported to the War Depart-
 ment with a letter from Jefferson Davis
 to Clement Clay, the confederate agent
 in Canada. He went to Canada and re-
 turned to Richmond two or three times
 without obtaining important informa-
 tion. At length, however, he was in-
 trusted with a dispatch to Davis
 giving the details of a plot to set
 fires in several buildings in
 New York city simultaneously by means
 of clock-work machines in the large
 hotels and places of amusement. Guards
 were set upon the buildings mentioned,
 fires were kindled on a given day,
 and the machinery was found, but little in-
 jury was done and public attention was
 not excited. Of course, all of these dis-
 patches, after being examined at the
 War Department, were sent by the spy
 to Richmond. Later in the season the
 valuable spy made his appearance at
 Washington with a piece of most im-
 portant information, which was con-
 cealed in a letter between the two
 thickens of the reinforcement of his
 cavalry trousers. It contained the de-
 tails of a considerable invasion of
 Vermont from Canada. The State De-

partment needed this original dispatch
 for a case against Great Britain, but, if
 it was kept, this valuable spy could no
 longer be effective. So it was arranged
 that he should be captured after he left
 Washington and the dispatch seized.
 This was done; he was put in the Old
 Capitol Prison, where he was given an
 opportunity to escape. This he did, and
 appeared at Mr. Dana's room in the War
 Department, with a wound in his fore-
 arm, which he had inflicted himself, in
 order that his story, when he returned to
 Canada, might have a creditable basis.
 The escape of this spy was advertised
 in leading papers and a large reward of-
 fered, but no person applied for it. He
 went to Canada again, and was back at
 the War Department in a short time
 with fresh dispatches. The war ended
 soon after, and the man was rewarded
 with a position and assurance of lasting
 employment in a War Department bu-
 reau. As he did not remain long, Mr.
 Dana lost sight of him. In conclusion,
 Mr. Dana remarks that "he was one of
 the cleverest creatures I ever saw. His
 style of patriotic lying was sublime; it
 amounted to genius."

GROWING HOSTILITY TO FREE COINAGE.

The advocates of the free coinage of
 silver may imagine that they have
 gained something because the Demo-
 cratic conventions in Iowa and Ohio
 have declared in their favor. So they
 did last year, and so they did in Indiana,
 Illinois and elsewhere. But since that
 time public attention has been called to
 the matter. Consequently, when the
 Democratic State convention in Ohio, in
 1890, declared for free coinage without a
 dissenting vote, in 1891 the resolution
 was opposed by three-sevenths of the
 convention. This shows decided re-
 action against the free coinage of silver.
 It indicates that public attention has
 been attracted to the subject, and,
 after canvassing, three-sevenths of the
 members of a State convention de-
 clared against it, where last year,
 without consideration, not a voice was
 raised against it. When such a change
 of sentiment appears in the delegates of
 a Democratic convention, it may be
 assumed that a greater change has taken
 place in public opinion. In a large
 measure the silver question has got out
 of politics, and has been discussed as a
 business proposition. As such the free
 coinage of silver, meaning the change
 from a gold basis extended by the use of
 silver upon a gold basis, as provided by
 the present law, to a silver basis, is not
 desirable. People are coming to under-
 stand that the free coinage of silver
 will not add to the volume of currency,
 and therefore will not benefit any ex-
 cept mine-owners and the owners of
 silver bullion. The vote of the com-
 mercial convention held in Denver a few
 weeks ago, by which the proposition for
 free coinage was carried by only four
 majority, is another indication that
 business sentiment is changing upon the
 subject. But for the fact that the Demo-
 cratic leaders in the South and a por-
 tion of the West are bent upon free
 coinage of silver because they imagine
 there is politics in it, there would be no
 interest in the subject. The business
 interests of the country have been set-
 tling against it more decidedly as time
 passes.

LEGAL STATUS OF CHURCH CREEDS.

The Mount Tabor Baptist Church
 case, in the Boone Circuit Court, pre-
 sents the prevailing religious question
 of the day in a new aspect. All church
 organizations are more or less concerned
 in repelling direct or indirect assaults
 upon their creeds, and each has its own
 method of defense, but as a rule the ec-
 clesiastical machinery of the denomina-
 tion is considered sufficient. A phase
 of the Andover case went, it is true,
 into the civil courts and is yet pending
 there, leaving the future state of the
 law, so far as that body can settle it,
 still undetermined; but it has re-
 mained for the Mount Tabor Baptist
 Church of Boone county to appeal to the
 law to decide upon the limits of its
 creed. According to all advices that
 have come to hand it appears that a
 majority of the members favored more
 liberality in the obligations imposed
 upon candidates for admission to the
 church. It is not shown that the lib-
 erality involved any heterodox elements
 of belief, but merely allowed a freedom
 of interpretation on certain minor points
 over which conscientious applicants
 were apt to hesitate. This disposition
 to set ajar the gate at which repentant
 sinners might enter failed to please a
 portion of the brethren, and suit was
 brought to determine whether or not
 entrance into the society could be ob-
 tained other than by swallowing the
 rock-ribbed original creed, ribs and all.
 In other words, the minority looked
 upon the creed as in the nature of a con-
 tract by acceptance of which the candi-
 date for membership was insured a
 safe passage to the next world,
 but which was inoperative if its
 bands or screws were loosened in the
 least degree. The decision of the court
 sustains the position of the minority,
 that their creed is unalterable, and
 establishes the rule that a dissatisfied
 element in a church, however strong
 numerically, cannot legally tamper with
 the creed, but must reorganize under a
 new and revised formula. From a legal
 stand-point this is doubtless logical and
 correct, but it is likely to bring about new
 and unexpected complications in the re-
 ligious controversies that are springing
 up everywhere, and that almost invari-
 ably grow out of the conviction of a large
 and intelligent element of religious peo-
 ple that church creeds are outgrown and
 outworn. The discovery that a creed
 once made is, so far as the law is con-
 cerned, as fixed and unalterable as
 the laws of the Medes and Persians,
 and entitles those who hold to all its
 tenets to control of the church property
 and machinery, must necessarily affect
 not only the action of those in the
 church who grow dissatisfied with the
 unbending interpretations of Scripture
 imposed upon them, but the action of
 others who might enter the church were
 the doctrines more in conformity with
 modern thought. In these days of uni-
 versal enlightenment, when all men and
 women of education and intelligence are
 independent thinkers, it is impossible to

hold up a creed made hundreds of years
 ago as a fetish and ask them to worship
 it without question. It was originally
 but the interpretation by fallible men
 of a book which it is the privilege of
 the humblest to interpret according to
 his own light, and the doctrines evolved
 from it, even by the most learned,
 can at best be regarded with respect,
 and not as sacred. The minority in the
 Mount Tabor Baptist Church doubtless
 feel elated over securing their legal
 rights, but if they looked at the matter
 in the true light they would see that
 the accompanying possession of a
 creed whose advertised merit is its un-
 elastic, unalterable, water-tight condi-
 tion is far from being in their favor.
 The drift of religious thought is away
 from formulas that admit of no change,
 and thought is not less religious because
 this is so.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

The lottery war in Louisiana is devel-
 oping some curious results. The Farm-
 ers' Alliance has made opposition to the
 lottery a prerequisite to admission, and
 as nearly all of the old members are
 "antis" they will make the organization
 in that State practically solid against
 the lottery. On the other hand, the lot-
 tery controls a large majority of the
 newspapers, and there has been a great
 increase in their number during the last
 few months. It is estimated that there
 are 50 per cent. more newspapers in the
 State than there were a year ago, and
 most of the new ones are lottery papers.
 Most of the drummers, traveling men
 and book agents are in favor of the lot-
 tery, and as they get over a good deal of
 ground and do considerable talking they
 are an important factor in the fight.
 The "antis" have warned the people
 against the traveling men, claiming that
 they are mainly lottery emissaries,
 and this has given rise to a kind of
 boycotting which is affecting trade.
 Southern methods are cropping out
 on both sides, and at least two editors
 of lottery papers have been warned to
 leave the country. One of these, the
 editor of the Robeline News, was or-
 dered by a mass-meeting of anti-lottery
 men to leave the town within ten days.
 He refused to do it, and in turn had sev-
 eral "prominent citizens" who took part
 in the meeting arrested for libel. The
 following resolutions, adopted by a
 mass-meeting in another town against the
 local paper, show how hot Louisiana-
 nians can get when their moral sensibili-
 ties are touched:

We denounce the unmeasured terms the
 infamous Louisiana lottery hiring press
 of this State, among which, prominent for
 its attacks in its low, mud-slinging, slan-
 derous and everything but a gentlemanly
 manner of attacks upon us, as they try to
 make it appear on our leader, but we con-
 sider directly upon us, is noted the Ruston
 Caligraph.
 Resolved, That it is the sense of this body
 that we consider it a grave mistake that
 any member of our grand, noble, conserva-
 tive organization should so wantonly libel
 his fellow-citizens as to suffer such a sheet
 as the Ruston Caligraph or any other lottery
 paper to enter his household, much less
 to support a venomous sheet like this.
 Resolved, That we would have given this
 silent contempt it so richly deserves,
 but we want all good people to know that
 we are men and not mice, and wish to show
 our disapproval of what we believe a hired
 paper attacking us in such a manner.
 Resolved, further, That it is the wish of
 this Parish Union that all such papers, and
 especially the Ruston Caligraph, say less
 about us, less about our State organization
 and less about our leaders. We want noth-
 ing but the truth, and we hereby notify
 all such slanderous opposition that patience
 sometimes ceases to be a virtue.

This might be called interesting read-
 ing, at least for the editor of the Ruston
 Caligraph. The violence of the opposi-
 tion does not deter the lottery people
 from prosecuting a vigorous canvass,
 especially among the colored people,
 whose votes are now solicited with an
 eagerness that must make them feel quite
 like citizens. It is even charged that
 the lottery company has a number of
 men going through the country in the
 guise of jewelry peddlers, selling articles
 of jewelry to the negroes with the
 understanding that they are not to be
 paid for should the lottery amendment
 be adopted. As an electioneering de-
 vice this is quite as shrewd as the tin-
 ware game played by the free-traders
 last fall. It shows that, when left to
 himself, the Southern Democrat is equal
 to almost any emergency.

A WRITER questions the oft-made as-
 sumption that we are Anglo-Saxons or
 are a nation of Anglo-Saxon origin. He
 enters into a calculation to show that
 less than one-third of the inhabitants of
 the United States are of Anglo-Saxon
 origin, that is, about eighteen millions.
 The rest are Teutonic, Celtic and Afri-
 can chiefly, with an infusion of Gauls
 and Slavs, a mixture, in fact, of all the
 tribes and races of the rest of the world.
 While the division the writer has made
 is largely speculative, it is sufficient to
 suggest the inaccuracy which seems to
 delight some orators, of calling us an
 Anglo-Saxon nation. We are a com-
 posite people and may be said to form a
 new type to which the name American
 has been applied.

WHILE the wheat crop in this country
 will be one of the largest ever harvested,
 it is remarkable that in nearly every
 other wheat-growing country the crop
 is short, and, in several, a total failure.
 In India, which has exported consider-
 able wheat, famine impends. In Russia
 many peasants are on the point of
 starvation, while in Spain and other
 portions of continental Europe the short-
 age is so great as to cause serious dis-
 tress. England has a prospect of a good
 harvest, but England cannot supply
 bread for its own people. Truly, we are
 a favored people.

It is reported that the Czar has tempo-
 rarily relaxed his expulsion of the Jews
 in consideration of the personal request
 of President Harrison. It is believed
 that while the present relaxation is
 temporary, it will be made permanent
 through the kindly intervention of the
 Washington administration—a thing
 which all Europe was unable to accom-
 plish.

The Organ Question